

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Politicians and the Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Times. The consideration which lead partisans to view with impatience the composition of the new Cabinet are precisely the considerations which make it satisfactory to the main body of the people. The politicians regard coldly, if not with dislike, the application of a principle which exacts capacity, integrity, efficiency, instead of mere party prominence and zeal. But in this principle the people have a guarantee of the purity and economy, the reduction of expenditures concurrently with an increased productivity of the revenues, which, above all things, the country needs. Whether the personnel of the Cabinet remain unchanged or not, nothing is more certain than the completeness with which it reflects the purpose of the President. In this light, the persons selected are less suggestive than the qualities which obviously governed their selection. There may be distinctions among them from one cause or another, but the fact is established that General Grant will have for his chief assistants only those who are untainted with the trickery and corruption which are the bane of contemporary politics. The special fitness of this member of the Cabinet or that for the position assigned him, is a matter about which opinions honestly differ. But the trustworthiness and general ability of every member even the politicians have not ventured to deny. They doubt the partisan profits obviously governed their selection. If we had the requisite leisure we should to show our sense of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's services, compile and publish a complete catalogue of all the banquets in England at which he has assisted, adding thereto, possibly, a compend of the bills of fare. According to the latest intelligence received, Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been dining in Glasgow, where his powers of digestion were probably tried by that well-known Scotch dish, celebrated by Burns as the "Great chieftain of the puddin' race." The poet declares that he who feeds upon haggis becomes exceedingly valiant and warlike:—"Clap in his walle niver a blade, He'll make it whistle."

It is well that Mr. R. Johnson partook of this stimulating, valor-provoking, and light-provoking excellent at the end instead of the beginning of his diplomatic career, for otherwise we might at this moment have been breaking Mr. Bull's head, as he might have been breaking ours. Mr. Laird wasn't "reckless" enough to feed Mr. R. Johnson on such a terrible dish before the signing of the treaty. Upon the whole, we fancy that our full-fed Plenipotentiary will be glad to come home. He has eaten the dinners pluckily, but there is a limit to the powers of the human stomach, and there is also a dreadful complaint called dyspepsia, which causes, as we have been informed, the most intense agony of which the abdominal regions are susceptible. Mr. R. Johnson may not have had it yet, but if he escapes after "the haggis" in Glasgow, it will be by a special interposition of Divine Providence, which he has no good reason for counting upon. From the report of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speech at Glasgow, it is evident that the haggis or something else must have got into his Excellency's head. We trust that we have no intention, but our opinion is, when he talked his last talk to Scotchmen, that the mountain dew, the hot water, and the tumblers must have been for some time upon the festive board. We think so because there was in Mr. R. Johnson's oration what the North British Mail styles "a strong infusion of balderdash," although we have never heard it called by that name before. Moreover, Mr. R. Johnson (in this respect resembling Mr. A. Johnson) indulged on this occasion in rather strong theological expressions, such, for instance, as "God knows what England would be without Scotland;" "Heaven knows what would become of you." Our deduction from the repetition of these pious phrases is that the whisky was uncommonly potent. No wonder the Scotch newspaper speaks of "the gushing character of the discourse."

But this diplomatic old gentleman, doubtless having a recollection of Anacreon in his mind, did not forget in his cups to pay a proper compliment to the bonny Scotch lassies—"women to be proud of," as Mr. R. Johnson gallantly observed, thus reminding us of Miss Smevick's paps at the bridal banquet, when he declared that he "loved 'em every one, including the married ladies," to the intense disgust of Mr. Lillyvick. "Scotchman," said Mr. R. Johnson, "without Scotch women, what a poor, miserable set you would be!" If there had been any of these estimable female creatures present at the moment, we have reason to believe that Mr. R. Johnson would have winked at them—"winked openly and undignifiedly; winked with his right eye." "They are not here," said Mr. R. Johnson; "I wish they were." Oh, the gallant Plenipotentiary!

How this "jocund gentleman" (for so he is styled in the journals) will ever be able to go through with the melancholy business of bidding his convivial friends in Great Britain farewell passes our comprehension, especially if a bevy of beautiful British Amazons should be on guard at the pier to prevent his embarkation. He will have to come away in the night. He will be forced to leave incognito. When he lands in this serious and rather desolate land, which he has been so convivially representing abroad, we must make sure to have a banquet ready and waiting for him. Compared with British provender, we shall hardly have anything better than funeral baked meats to offer, but Mr. R. Johnson seems to be of such facetious power that doubtless he can impart a relish even to a dinner of herbs.

General Grant and His Administration in a Religious View.

From the N. Y. Herald. The various religious denominations of the United States, and especially the members of the powerful Methodist Episcopal Church, have great faith in General Grant, and in the prosperity of the Gospel under his administration. The General's father is a Methodist, his mother is a Methodist, his wife is a Methodist, and through these channels the General himself is well seasoned with wholesome religious convictions. We believe he has not been converted according to the Methodist ritual—he has not passed through the ordeal of mourning for his sins and that joyous sense of forgiveness and that change of heart through the Holy Ghost which casts off the old man Adam and makes the believer happy in the faith; but he is still in the way of salvation, and that's a great deal in these days of skepticism, materialism, and unbelief. Thus, although the General likes to ride behind Bonner's fast horses and goes to balls, and although in "swinging round the circle" of our institutions he may drop in for an hour or so at the Black Crook, the opera and the opera bouffe, he still likes mother's church and all the churches, and sets a good example as an honorary member by availing

himself of every opportunity to go to church. He attended the other of the consecration in Washington of a new Methodist church, and his presence was hailed at a good sign for the prosperity of that church and all the churches under his administration.

Secondly, this idea has been and will be strengthened in every praying household circle in the nation, by the closing request of the General's inaugural, in which he asks the efforts of every citizen in the work of "cementing a happy Union," and "the prayers of the faithful to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consummation." General Grant is a believer in prayer. He recalls an incident said to be connected with a critical period in the convention of the fathers engaged in framing the Constitution. We think it was on the everlasting nigger question that the convention was brought to a deadlock. They knew not what to do, when good old Ben Franklin, as the tradition goes, proposed the last resort of prayer. It was tried, and the convention returned to its work, and a compromise was effected, including the continuance of the African slave trade for twenty years, which restored peace in the convention and established the Union. As we look at it now, that compromise was an awful mistake; but union was the first essential, and as they were situated an adjustment casting the deadweight of slavery upon Sambo, including the African slave trade—a New England plum—was the best that could be done by the fathers. They did not think slavery would last long, and they would have gone, no doubt, for speedy abolition had they dreamed of Whitney's cotton-gin and Jeff. Davis' Jeffersonianism, had his misgivings, and they have all come true. But now, with slavery abolished and equal rights provided for, except in the matter of the spoils, to reds, yellows, blacks, and whites, General Grant with a clear conscience may ask the prayers of the nation for "a cemented Union" with the cement of liberty, equality, and fraternity; for he is not to all of us now "a man and a brother."

The third branch of our discourse is the presentation to General Grant from the American Bible Society, on the 4th of March, of a splendid copy of the Holy Bible. The committee consisted of Chief Justice Chase, Senator Frelinghuysen, and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, the very man—the identical Scotch-Irish Presbyterian—who poor McClure was afraid had been singled out as the Pennsylvania man for the new Cabinet. The Chief Justice presented the Bible (magnificently bound in Turkey morocco), and in the name of the society he expressed the hope that the new administration would be guided by its teachings. The General accepted the gift with thankfulness, and promised to preserve it and hand it down to his children in commemoration of the day. Nor have we the shadow of a doubt that, when puzzled and worried out of his life by clamorous politicians and hungry office-seekers, he will turn to its pages for enlightenment, and will be greatly strengthened thereby. He will find in the faith of Abraham and Isaac, in the great misfortune of Esau and in the treachery of Jacob, in the trials and triumphs of Moses, the great leader of Israel to the Promised Land, in the vicissitudes of Saul and David, in the gorgeous reign of King Solomon, in the revolt of the ten tribes, in the wisdom of the woman of the Proverbs and in the warnings of the Prophets an invaluable fund of instruction; but, best of all, in the teachings of the meek and lowly Nazarene, and in His power of healing the sick, restoring the blind and casting out devils, will the President find comfort and encouragement.

We speak to a congregation greater than that which Moses led dry shod across the Red Sea; and we would warily abstain from advocating the payment of the five-twentieths in gold. General Grant does not, like the High Priest Aaron, when Moses was up in the mountain, intend to set up a golden calf as the god of Israel. That calf already is the god of Wall Street, but it will be knocked in the head when we come to specie payments. Our new President, to sum up, will give a great impulse to the cause of religion, from the living principles thereof which are fixed in his character and in his outward manifestations as a believer. His new motto will be, "The mark of the chieftain of Britain, but he is welcome as a brother in Plymouth Church. Most of our Presidents have been Episcopalians or Presbyterians. Jefferson was a philosopher, Van Buren was a Dutch Reformer, and old Zack Taylor, we believe, was a hard-shell Baptist. The Methodists, with General Grant as their champion, have now something over which to shout hallelujah; but, as the President represents all the people, so he represents all the Churches. He comes in, too, with the sublime idea proclaimed with the star of Bethlehem, which was "Peace and good will to men;" for he has his motto the same—"Let us have peace!"

Mexico—Her Condition and Our Policy.

From the N. Y. Herald. Mexico stands in our way—stands in the way of the civilized world. Were she at the southern extremity of our continent the tide of progress would sweep by her and give her an opportunity, by centuries of slow upward movement, to reach a comparative civilization. As it is, the world cannot wait for this long process of national regeneration, and consequently the Mexican problem to us becomes that of great political interest. No one can deny that she has made great strides onward since the days of the Spanish viceroy; but it has been an advance from the most abject to comparative misery. She has had one long and desperate struggle for nearly half a century to rid herself of the civil, religious, and military *fueros* which cling to her after her independence. She has tried three constitutions, her theoretical liberal efforts culminating in that of 1857, which is in many respects superior to our own as a fundamental code. She has been placed by the desperate retrograde effort of the Imperialists back where she was in 1861, when she finished her grand final battle with the clergy for the support of liberal as opposed to ecclesiastical principles. We find her to-day with no two elements of equal strength which can meet each other for a great internal struggle. The liberal theories are triumphant; the church party dead; the tremendous conflict; the constitution of 1857 restored, and an attempt being made to gather well in hand her moral and religious wreck, her political and social degradation, and her financial dishonesty and ruin. But there are still many elements left in Mexico pregnant with local trouble. In the north she has a vast and desolate territory in great part overrun by savage Apache and Comanche Indians, who have swept off the herds from every estate far into Central Durango and Northern Zacatecas. The mining machinery has been destroyed by the razzers and the mining towns are in ruins. A half-savage, miserable and ignorant population is shivering under adobe walls. Tamulipas is a stronghold of bandits, and is alternately in the hands of Canales or Cortina. Sonora and Sinaloa are given over to rival feudal families. Coahuila belongs almost entirely to the two brothers Sanchez. San Luis Potosi contains single estates of the size of Delaware, where one-half of the inhabitants are in rage, the other half naked, and the whole of them living more like beasts than like human beings. Southwestern Mexico is

held by Losado, an Indian chief, who does more or less as suits his ideas of government. He controls some ten thousand brave warriors, and forms an integral part of the republic. Guerrero is the seat of power of the Alvarez family, who obey and disobey the central authority and collect taxes as best suits their financial condition and ideas. Yucatan, a vast Indian country, is a constant source of trouble, and ever a fruitful point of local pronouncements. In Mexico we find certain points held, like those of the middle ages in Europe, by some robber chieftain, who laughs at the general government. As an instance, we cite the Laguneros, under Gonzalez Hernandez, who have often desolated Southwest Chihuahua, Southwest Coahuila, and even threatened, in 1857, the populous city of Saltillo. Throughout the country we find that bad government has absolutely driven a naturally honest people to wholesale plunder and desolation. The one-sixteenth part Spanish blood of Mexico is a mixture productive of the most undesirable results, and has in reality been a barrier to the civilization of the naturally talented Mexican Indian.

We have spoken of the Constitution of 1857 as an admirable document. Practice, however, proves that it is not adapted to the condition of the Mexican people as we find them. It does not fit them, and as a mass they cannot understand what it means. Even the acknowledged rulers directly disobey its provisions, as witness the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway concession lately given, the unqualified peon system that practically exists on all great estates, and the intense State rights rule which marks every provincial government. The Constitution abolishes internal custom houses, and yet that system is still continued to the entire ignoring of its effects on trade and the tendency to crush out every effort at internal improvement. Mexico should export the products of her magnificent soil, and yet her exports are scarcely an ounce. She depends entirely upon her silver mines. These are suffering terribly under the weight of a taxation that almost prohibits their working. In the time of the viceroys the mines paid a royal fifth; to-day, before the silver reaches a market, it has paid in numerous classified taxes from twenty-three to twenty-five per cent. on the gross product of a mine. The result is plain. If capitalists invest one hundred thousand dollars in a mine and take out one hundred and twenty thousand, they pay thirty thousand dollars taxes, and therefore lose ten thousand in the investment. In any other country the same mine would pay well. This is an example of the way Mexico crushes the only industry she chooses to rely upon. Still another misfortune for that land whose geographical position is the finest on the globe—she is as yet intensely feudal. This is the element that most prominently stands in the way of her progress and civilization. The lands of Mexico are in the hands of a few great holders who have their baronial residences and, to all intents and purposes, their feudal retainers. They pay no direct taxes upon their estates, and therefore can constantly add to their own landed wealth, while at the same time they increase the poverty and misery of the poor people who are forced to live on these estates. These feudal lords generally have little stomach for the education and improvement of the masses. When some clear-headed and philanthropic individual makes an attempt to better the condition of these serfs, a raid of a few hundred desperadoes breaks up the establishment and the effort disappears, while he who makes it is assigned to poverty, as instance the fate of General Miguel Blanco, in Tamulipas, in 1866.

The exterior finances of Mexico are scarcely better than the interior. Without mentioning her ninety-five millions of European indebtedness, she has never made a reasonable effort to reimburse those citizens of the United States who, from pure sympathy for her cause, furnished her munitions of war during the struggle against the empire and took her bonds in full payment. These bonds are now scarcely worth ten cents on the dollar, and the coupons due are not yet paid. This is one among the many cases of what may be termed Mexican gratitude. Thus we have pictured in part the condition of Mexico. It is a sad one, but it is an improvement over the days when Spain ruled there. Improved however much it may be, it is undoubted that it will take many, many years for the country to move in that union with us which the times imperatively demand. Does she populate her frontier? Does she move under the same impulse that we do? Does she, as contiguous territory, help the development of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona? One-third part of United States territory may be said to depend for its progress upon the development of Mexico; therefore we repeat that Mexico stands in our way. We cannot give her aid until after her own fashion in the great march; for the law of progress is inexorable, and the weaker and lesser civilization must go down before the greater. We sympathize with her, for her upward struggle has been noble, and she has accomplished very much, and more in the same time than most of the European nations; but she cannot advance with sufficient rapidity now to meet the demands of her geographical position, and must give way to the people that are better able to prepare her for her future. The world and modern progress demand that we should take control of her, and we must do it. With her we must commence a military colonial system, gradually eradicating the existing evils, and finally, when properly prepared, admit her to the benefits of the Union.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS. A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY, SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a Number of Choice Gems, A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS, A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC. Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 31

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is ready put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELLS' ROOFING FLUID. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELLS, 217 No. 723 N. NINTH ST., ABOVE COSTA.

FINANCIAL. UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. 1040 MILES NOW COMPLETED. The First Mortgage Bonds, HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, WE ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. DEXAVEN & BRO. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC., No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. LEDYARD & BARLOW. Have Removed their LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO. No. 48 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY. No. 2 NASSAU St., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.

BK JAMISON & Co. SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates. N. W. CORNER THIRD and CHESTNUT STS. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. 211 sm

SMITH RANDOLPH & Co. BANKERS PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK. Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON, B. METZLER & CO., FRANKFURT JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FOR SALE, LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS. Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Companies' SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. 22102

P. S. PETERSON & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 128

FINANCIAL. Union Pacific Railroad. 1040 MILES NOW COMPLETED. The First Mortgage Bonds, HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, WE ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. DEXAVEN & BRO. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC., No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. LEDYARD & BARLOW. Have Removed their LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO. No. 48 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY. No. 2 NASSAU St., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.

BK JAMISON & Co. SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates. N. W. CORNER THIRD and CHESTNUT STS. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. 211 sm

SMITH RANDOLPH & Co. BANKERS PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK. Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON, B. METZLER & CO., FRANKFURT JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FOR SALE, LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS. Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Companies' SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. 22102

P. S. PETERSON & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 128

FINANCIAL. Union Pacific Railroad. 1040 MILES NOW COMPLETED. The First Mortgage Bonds, HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, WE ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. DEXAVEN & BRO. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC., No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. LEDYARD & BARLOW. Have Removed their LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO. No. 48 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY. No. 2 NASSAU St., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.

BK JAMISON & Co. SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates. N. W. CORNER THIRD and CHESTNUT STS. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. 211 sm

SMITH RANDOLPH & Co. BANKERS PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK. Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON, B. METZLER & CO., FRANKFURT JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FOR SALE, LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS. Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Companies' SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. 22102

P. S. PETERSON & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 128

GENERAL AGENTS, FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL \$1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & Co., No. 35 South Third St.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co. Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved Ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given as on COMES 1122

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY. JAMES B. SMITH & Co., MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 27 South SEVENTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 1215 (2nd WID) PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS, GROCERIES, ETC. FRESH FRUIT IN CANS. PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC. GREEN CORN, TOMATOES. FRENCH PEAR, MUSHROOMS. ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 1/2 Cor. ELYSIA and VINE Streets.